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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

Crowded Galleries!

SAN DOMINGO AGAIN!

Mr. Sumner's Speech!

FURIOUSLY WICKED!

And Plunges Deep!

GRANT DENOUNCED!

Serious Reflections!

GRAVE CHARGES!

Mr. Morton's Reply!

COOL AND GOOD TEMPERED!

MR. HOWE'S REJOINDER!

LEGISLATION!

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1871.

SENATE.

Long before the hour for the meeting, the galleries and corridors leading to the Senate were densely thronged by an immense audience, eager to hear the speech of Senator Sumner who had been announced to address the Senate on the San Domingo question. The diplomatic and ladies' galleries were almost entirely monopolized by the fair sex. At 12 o'clock the spectacle was one of the most animated ever witnessed in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Sumner's appearance on the floor was the signal for the usual applause. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner took the floor and asked for the reading of the resolution recently submitted by him and already published, against the use of the United States naval forces to uphold Baez in his attempt to sell out his country, in violation of its Constitution, and abrogating the integrity and existence of the friendly power of Hayti. He then submitted and had read by the Secretary an additional resolution as follows:

Resolved, That whatever may be the title to the Territory under an unratified treaty, it is positive after the most careful examination of the Senate, that all pretext of title ceased so that our government is in all respects a stranger to the territory, and without color to make apology for any interference against its enemies, foreign or domestic, and therefore any belligerent intervention or armed occupation of the coast of the Island of San Domingo, after the failure of the Dominican treaty in this Senate, is unauthorized violence, without support of law or reason, and proceeding directly from that kingly prerogative which is disowned by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. FENTON called attention to the fact that in the pressure to gain admittance to the galleries, hundreds of ladies had been excluded. He therefore moved that the cloak room and corridors in the rear of the Senate Chamber be opened for their accommodation. No objection being made the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed ro carry out the motion as an order.

Mr. THURMAN hoped the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) would not be interrupted at the expiration of the morning hour, but would be allowed to proceed regularly. It was so ordered.

Mr. SUMNER then arose and addressed the Senate at length, speaking from the seat of his colleague, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. SUMNER, in his opening paragraph, definitely asserts that it is now on evidence before the Senate, that the Navy of the United States, under authority of Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence and belligerent intervention, levying war without authority of Congress. The hole business, he adds, is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence is the acquisition of foreign territory, not only an island in the Caribbean Sea, and still further, that this violence has been employed, first, to maintain by force as a ruler, himself a usurper upholding him in power, that he might sell his country, and secondly, it has been employed to menace the life and liberty of Hayti. Such a case, Sumner continues is too grave for silence. For the sake of the navy, the administration, the Constitution, and for the sake of the Republican party, which cannot afford to become responsible for violations of the Constitution, open and without inquiry, but beyond all these considerations is the commanding rule of justice. Acquisition is not wrong because San Domingo is desirable, but whether we were justified in the means employed to accomplish this acquisition, are questions of conscience which he shows too clearly that the means have been employed which cannot be justified. He had supposed that the treaty regarding the treaty for annexation were blameless until while it was pending before the Senate, the assistant Secretary of State, brought him numbers of dispatches, among which was one from our consular agent there whosigned the treaty on February 18, 1870, and communicated to the State Department, says: "I desire that you will be good enough to assure his Excellency the Secretary of State at Washington that the prolonged sojourn of Hatch here has been only to prevent his hostile action in New York. Nor is this all. Cazneau had the equal hardihood to write to Babcock, then at Washington, under date of February 19, 1870, a similar version of the conspiracy, where, after denouncing our commercial agent at San Domingo who was urging the liberation of Hatch, he proceeded to say that the latter would certainly make the use of his liberty to join the enemies of annexation. A few weeks of restraint would not be so convenient to him, as his slanderous statements might become to the success of General Grant's party in the Antilles, and in reply to our commercial agent, insisting in the presence of Baez that Cazneau was opposing the liberation of an innocent man, He agreed that President Baez had the right and ought to do everything in his power to serve and protect the negotiations in which our President was so deeply interested. In other days it was said that the best arguments are those where an injury to a single private citizen is resented as an injury to a whole country. Here was a respected American citizen imprisoned, declared by our Consular agent to be an innocent man, in the words of Cazneau, "To serve and protect the negotiations in which our President Grant was so deeply interested." To cry "I am an American citizen" was nothing to Baez, nothing to Cazneau, nothing to Babcock. The young plenipotentiary heard the cry and answered not. Annexation was in peril, annexation must not fail, the testimony of Hatch, who would write in the New York papers, therefore he was doomed to prison.

The ships of our navy were used to menace the town of Puerto Plata and protect Baez and his agents at all points on the coast. The treaty was rejected in June last and no pretext remained for any intervention, but the navy continued to interfere. On July 21st Commodore Greer reported this opinion, that the withdrawal of it would lead at once to a revolution. In September there was danger of an outbreak in San Domingo, and troops were sent to support Baez from our fleet. Many other proofs are afforded by documents that nothing but the armed force of the United States has sustained Baez.

In February, 1870, Admiral Poor appeared with the "Richator" and the Severn at Port Au-Prince, and declared, therefore, if any attack should be made upon the Dominican, meaning Baez, the usurper Baez during the said negotiations under Haytien or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return. Such was his language in the executive mansion of the President of Hayti. The Rear-Admiral said he had no instructions, they knew their rights and would maintain them and their dignity as far as possible, and must be allowed to be judges of when and how to do it, and to what effect. In fact, the Rear-Admiral told the Haytien President that if any sails under the United States flag, aske the Dominican republic

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania,
No. 1103 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48½.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110.

THE Nashua *Telegraph* (New Hampshire) is desirous of seeing Hon. Schuyler Colfax, President of the United States, and to further that object places his name in nomination.

THE PEOPLE of Wisconsin ought to be supremely happy, if legislation is calculated to procure that result. The Governor of that State has already signed five hundred new laws this session, and the Legislature, it is said, is only about half through.

IT IS RUMORED that a letter will shortly be published, containing a full statement of all the facts relative to Mr. Sumner's removal from the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is, we think, no necessity for any such letter on the part of the friends of the Administration, and that it is only calculated to arouse an angry controversy. There is no use of making of Mr. Sumner more than he really is

JEFF DAVIS has taken fresh courage. He feels his heart strengthened within him. Whether it was McCreary's insolent speech in Congress, Blair's re-adoption of his old infamous letter, or the revolutionary proceedings of the Democracy that has produced this effect cannot be certain, but probably all combined. At all events he has been making a speech at Selma, Alabama, in response to a serenade, in which he asserted "he would yet live to see the soveriginty of the States vindicated." If *justice* had been meted out to him, he would have lived long enough, at all events, to have seen the soveriginty of the United States vindicated.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial*, unable to stand alone, is continually looking around for some prop to support its feebleness. In its issue of Monday last it exults over the fact that the New York *Tribune* published a letter from its Washington correspondent, relative to the prospects of the re-nomination of General Grant, and states that it expects to see the "home organ" undertake to read "it and the *Tribune*" out of the party. Any such attempt is a useless waste of time, as our citizens will have no difficulty in recollecting that the *Commercial* so disgusted the New York *Tribune* in September last, during the election, that it rebuked it in no measured terms, and urged our citizens not to follow its teachings, nor to vote for its candidates. The exquisite little joke of the *Commercial* about the reader observing that it is, after all, in pretty good company, reminds one very strongly of the old fable of, "How we apples do swim."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives an explanation of the origin of the Ku-Klux-Klan. It states that the original organiznation was composed of members of the very best southern families, who had banded themselves together for the purposes of protection and to counteract the force of the "Grand Army of the Republic, the "Loyal League," and kindred associations in the North. The *Journal* goes on to declare that in its orgin the Ku-Klux was a peaceable, law-abiding association, and in proof of this fact, states that each member was compelled to take an oath to support and protect *"the Constitution as given us by our forefathers."* This is just where the evidence comes in, that the organization was *not* a law-abiding association at any time, and that it never was anything other than what it is at present, bitterly hostile to the present Constitution. It may be true, as the *Journal* asserts, that those who first organized the order have left it, and that it has fallen into the hands of thieves and murderers. Certain it is that thieves and murderers do control it, no matter whether its originators have left it or not. We do not believe that it ever was intended for any other purpose than that for which it is now used, and we think the oath is conclusive on this point.

CINCINNATI ASSOCIATION.

Judge Stanley Matthews and others of Cincinnati, have organized what they are pleased to term a "Central Republican Association." As usual in all such attempts, they wrap around their bantling a Republican mantle, knowing full well that should they expose the true character of their effort, their pet would be strangled in its infancy. It is one of the evidences of the great strength of the Republican organization, that any attempt to form a new party is concealed by usurping the Republican name, and swearing adherence to Republican principles. But the party in Cincinnati is a new party. If for no other reason, then, because it has introduced in its platform a creed unknown as any of the cardinal principles of Republicanism, avowed in any National Convention. We referred to this fact some time ago, and we desire to once again call attention to it.

The Republican party, from its birth, united Protection and Free Trade advocates in one common purpose. It was a matter of no moment what any man believed in this respect, and his advocacy of Free Trade or of Protection was a personal right that belonged to him, and did not in the slightest degree affect his Republicanism. Whenever that question is to be raised and made an issue, then those making such an organization are introducing elements that have not been issues of Republicanism, and they are therefore attempting to create a new party. In our little local and State elections, capital was made out of this question in many instances, and the gauntlet thrown down. We have no hesitation in saying that the majority of the Republican party will advocate Protection, and that a large number of the Democrats of the State will endorse such a movement.

But we do not propose to enter upon that question at this time, but only to remind such organizations as the one started in Cincinnati, that any attempt to raise Free Trade issues under the cloak of Republicanism will be a failure. The "Central Republican Association" of that city must stand or fall on its own platform, whatever the mongrel it espouses may be termed. It shows a knowledge of its own weakness, in endeavoring to reap the glory of a successful party in order that it may exist, in thus claiming the name of Republicanism, instead of boldly avowing itself for what it really is. Whenever and wherever we hear of a few men banded together for a special purpose, issuing new resolutions and introducing new elements under the guise of Republicanism, we feel they are well aware that their design has no hold on the community in which they live, and that they only hope for success provided they are able to deceive the people.

INTESTINE FEUDS.

Every really good hearted man, having only a desire to advance the best interests of our country, must look at the present condition of affairs in the Union, with great anxiety. He cannot fail to see that Democracy is revolutionary, and that every stride it takes toward power, revolution assumes a more positive and definate shape. Unless blind to all that is passing around him he will have discovered, that the few gains made by the Democracy, have been celebrated in the life blood of Southern Union men, and that the Democratic party has not gained any prominent victory, anywhere, that has not cost the life of some good, loyal citizen of the South, by the knife of the assassin. Twelve years ago we jogged along in the discharge of our daily duties, laughing at the dangers that lowered above our heads, and never seemingly realized our true position, until the storm, in all its fury, burst upon us. Do we propose to pursue the same course again? Do we intend to allow Democracy to step into National power, as in the days of James Buchanan, in order that we may learn when too late to remedy the evil, that we have recklessly thrown away the sacrifices of the past ten years?

Ambition begets just as startling monstrosities, as ever a shock to nature brought into the world, and political ambition is a breeder of double-headed children. The death of Abraham Lincoln placed Andrew Johnson in the Presidential chair. He broke the onward march of Republican triumphs. He cast the first stumbling block in the pathway of the great party, that had covered its name with glory, and shed a lustre on this nation, never before known in its national history. By his acts the hopes of our adversaries were rough-hewed into shape. Had he aimed for less, and been contented with sowing poisoned seed in quiet, of which Republicanism might eat and die, the disaffection of the present hour would have been fought two years ago. But he went too far, and so thoroughly disgusted everyone, that a reaction took place, and General Grant was easily elected.

Within the past two years other Andrew Johnsons have floated into existence, and ride upon the topmost wave of notoriety. Others, bearing perhaps a different name, but seeking like him, to advance their own political interests, with an utter disregard of the great mission of the party they assume to be representing. While, it is said, there is no crime so black, but what a knave may find within the pages of Holy Writ, some authority for its commission, there is no political treason so gross but what the traitors may offer an excuse on the ground of principle. It will be remembered that Andrew Johnson, when he became false and treacherous to those who placed him in power, endeavored to conceal his treason by declaring he was pursuing the line of conduct Mr. Lincoln would have followed had he lived. It will not have been forgotten that his conduct was for a long time a source of grave debate as well as of anxiety, and that hundreds of Republicans floated in his wake, endorsed his actions, and condemned those who condemned him. It is hard to find them *now*, but they had an active existence *then*. The efforts of the present Andrew Johnsons, however, have been manipulated by wiser heads, and by far more cunning, dexterous hands, than rallied around the old Vice President. They do not turn the attention of the people to their individual selves; they do not remind the world they once were tailors, shoemakers, clerks or laboring men, and have risen to the high position of Vice President or Senator; they direct their attacks against a re-nomination of General Grant, on the ground he cannot be elected. They point out the fact that he stands personally opposed to certain Senators, who wield vast influence. They seem to forget that the argument reflects upon themselves. It pre-supposes that the friends of General Grant are so wedded to Republican principles, that even should he be defeated in the nomination, they will cheerfully vote for his personal enemy, rather than the cause should be defeated, while on the other hand it openly asserts, that should Grant be nominated, the friends of his personal enemies are not sufficiently wedded to Republican principles to support the nominee. This may be true; we hope it is not, but should it be, it shows conclusively of what material the opponents of General Grant are made. The friends of General Grant have no such stuff within them.

These are the Andrew Johnsons of the present day, fomenting strife and discord, perhaps not for the purpose of destroying the party, but with the hope of some personal political aggrandisement. Republican journals all over the land, should unite in the one direct truth, that the principles of the party are above and beyond all individual hero worship, and he who crosses them, should be stricken down as a foe to the best interests of a Republican Government. The people did not authorize Congress to determine who should or should not be nominated in 1872. It is a question outside of their legitimate business, and the country would fare better and the party be more thoroughly united if that legitimate business was better attended to. The nomination is a question for the people in 1872, in despite of Cox, who has drifted into a spasmodic effort in a monthly periodical on "What I Know About Civil Service," or of Schurz who could not be legally elected President, or of Sumner, who does not stand the most remote chance of a nomination, or of Phillips who could not raise the vote of a corporal's guard, as an independent candidate in his own State. The people nominated Grant in 1868, when many of those now trying to injure him were inveighing against him, and if no better reason can be offered than that he cannot be elected, the people will nominate him in 1872, and elect him. It is time that Republican journals were giving proper information to the masses, and not allow them to be poisoned with the misrepresentations made by Democratic and certain reform journals of intestine feuds existing in our ranks.

We assert there are no such feuds existing. Here and there, some irresponsible journal, that has for years rendered a beggarly account of Republicanism, and that probably entered the service of the party because more likely to reap pecuniary benefit therefrom, than where in heart it really belonged, among the Democrats, has not forgotten its itching palm, and is looking around in the vain hope to find evidences of Republican disintegration, that it may return to its first love without pecuniary loss. These journals have tried numberless expedients, and not a few of them endeavored to defeat the party under the cry of reform. Their miserable failures, while it brought no shame to them, aroused vindictiveness, and to-day they are yelping out that the Republican party is divided, broken up, disaffected, and that should General Grant be nominated he can not be elected. The only influence thy exert, if they exert any, is away from home. Where they are known no one has the slightest confidence in their clamor. It has not been forgotten that at the late election they assured the people that the reform ticket would be elected beyond all dispute, and yet not a nominee received sufficient votes to make his nemination creditable. These are the journals self-called reform, that combined with a few politically disappointed men, are bawling their throats sore over the cry of Republican disaffection. None really exists, and all that is required to elect any nominee of the Republican party in 1872 is, that the masses should have these Andrew Johnsons and their beggarly Republican journals pointed out.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, March 8th, 1871.

DEAR GAZETTE: A tour over the Continent in these days when everybody travels is of little moment, and an account of the historical objects one sees, palaces, paintings, churches, churchyards, castles, wine cellars, etc., would only be a rehash of what nearly every American knows by heart already, or can learn by an investment of a few dollars in one of the guide books, hence we will pass along to some new things which may not be uninteresting to a few of your many readers. I had heard that Antwerp and Bremen took a large quantity of our petroleum, and knowing that a report of the market, the stocks, the talk on change, the feeling, etc., would be just the thing to fill up a page to you, I concluded to see these two cities. I always was, before, proud of my French and German, but now I weep at my ignorance. Still, with the assistance of a little pantomime, I managed to get along after a fashion.

I found the wharves of Antwerp crowded with merchandise of all kinds. There were 50,000 barrels of refined oil being unloaded, which had come in altogether, having been outside blocked up by the ice. I recognized many well known Pittsburgh brands, among others Citizens, Brilliant, Standard, McKelvey, Fawcett Logan and Stockdale. It was in good order. Pittsburgh oil has a reputation for good cooperage. There must be a *big* refinery in Cleveland called the Standard. I saw this brand *everywhere*, both at the ports and in the interior of Germany. I went on change and having a few letters I found the petroleum people, and learned from them the number was dull, because of the large arrivals, the season of the year, the blockade of the railways by the movements of provisions, troops, &c. The stock, including what was unloading, was stated at 75,000 barrels. The *feeling* here, as well as at Bremen, is that prices will soon improve a little; they expect an advance of 2 to 3 francs. The interior is bare of oil. It is thought the consumption this year will not be largely in excess of that of 1870, or at least will not continue to increase as it has for the past may say to Pittsburghers, "You know how it is yourself." At Bremen I learned nothing new; they echo the same feelings and talk. I was glad to get away from these places, where I could *almost* smell petroleum in the air, and proceed to Berlin, three years; but this is mere conjecture. I lin, a charming city with broad streets, beautiful palaces, magnificent statues, &c. I chanced to drop in there at a most opportune time. March 1st to the 4th was a happy season for the whole Fatherland. The peace Illumination came off the evening of the 3d. The streets were thronged with thousands of men, women and children. The palace, the factory, the house of the workingman, were alike one blaze of light. The whole of Berlin, from one end to the other, was one grand illumination. There was a universal determination to leave nothing in darkness.

The arrangement of the gas jets in mottoes, Prusian Eagles, Germanias, Stars, &c., showed much good taste on the part of the decorators, a smile lit up the face of every body, there was a joy in all sides, peace had come, the sacrifices of the last six months were over, victory had crowned the efforts of the honest, earnest Germans, many a brave brother and son had found a last resting place in France, but it was over now, and the whole nation rejoiced that they had a country united, and a prospect for uninterupted quietness for years to come. France, their enemy, laid quivering at their feet. The singing by the multitude, of their war songs, the continued clamor of a foreign tongue, the fairy scene of the brilliantly lit up city the great crowd and jam every where, and the excitement of the hour at length wearied me and after having seen the Queen and Crown Princess pass in their unassuming carriages, I took refuge in a quiet saloon and indulged in a glass of Bavarian Beer. GUS.

SCIENTIFIC.

CLEANSING of the skin is the best way to keep off diseases of it, and of the lungs and kidneys.

THE human body, according to Dr. Nichols, in the *Journal of Chemistry*, contains phosphorus enough for four hundred ordinary two-cent packages of matches, but not quite sulphur enough for them. There is water enough to "drown the individual," or rather, *another* individual.

BLACK lead pencil drawings, or charcoal drawings may be fixed by a process which involves but little expense or trouble, thus: Prepare a solution in moderate strength of bleached shell-lac in alcohol; wash over the back of the sheet of paper with this, and the drawing on the front will become fixed. In this way, as will be understood, there is no risk of smearing the lines of the drawing.

OPEN an oyster, retain the liquor in the lower or deep shell, and, if viewed through a microscope, it will be found to contain multitudes of small oysters, covered with shells, and nimbly swimming about,—one hundred and twenty of which extend but one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a variety of animalcules and myriads of three distinct species of parasites. Sometimes their light represents a bluish star about the centre of the shell, which will be beautifully luminous in a dark room.

THE Siege of Paris will have resulted in at least one good thing, viz., the turning of scientific attention towards the utilization of substances for food. We learn that Prof. M. Decaisne has brought forward a plan for the rapid forcing of cabbages, radishes, and other vegetables, which are to be sown in highly manured land, kept for a fortnight, and used stem and root. Bones, too, are much more utilized than before by the extraction of the osseine by the action of acid, and this is made up into various palatable and nutricious substitutes for butter and jelly.

THE man who wished he had a throat a mile long, and a palate all the way, might envy the feats performed in the world of insignificance. Some insects are endowed with an appetite so keen, and a digestion so rapid, that they eat incessantly throughout the whole of their lives. They begin as soon as they are born, and go steadily on till they die. Their existence is a feast, without a change of plates, or a pause between the courses. Morning, noon and night their mouths are full, and an endless procession of favorite food gratifies the unwearied palate. They know not the names of meals. Breakfast commences with infancy, and their only after-dinner nap is a passage to another state of existence.

A Pot on the Fire.

There is one mode of preparing food in general use in many parts of the Continent which we should do very well more generally to adopt; that is, "gentle simmering." In every or almost every French household there is the *pot au feu*. This permanent "pot on the fire," after the manner of the old-fashioned "digester," occupies a quiet little corner of the stove or fireplace. It can hardly be said to boil, but it simmers on gently, very gently, for hours. There it is the receptacle of many a little bone, whether the trimmings of poultry or butchers' meat, it matters not, every little stray fragment of wholesome meat finds its way there. A bit of liver is considered an immense improvement; and any vegetables that happen to be about add to its pleasant flavor, whether the tops of celery, Jerusalem artichokes—which, par excellence, make it delicious—or otherwise carrots, turnips, leeks, etc. But supposing it were to be made altogether of fresh materials—which, indeed, in France it rarely is—this would be the proper recipe: Put a gallon of water in a pot; put into this either three or four pounds of shin of beef, or any similar thing. Add to this an onion or two, or some leeks, carrot, or other vegetable, three teaspoonfuls of salt, one of black pepper, three cloves. Give it one boil up; skim carefully. Now cover the pot closely, and let it cook gently, for four hours at the least. About every hour throw a wineglassful of cold water into it, to make it clear. Taste; it may require a little more salt or pepper, according to the taste. Pour this soup over toasted crusts of bread. Both soup and meat will be found delicious. The whole secret of this lies in the gentle simmering in a covered vessel, where by the flavor is wholly preserved, and nothing is lost. A bullock's head so cooked is excellent.

Visiting the Fishes.

A STRAY MOMENT WITH OUR AQUARIUM.

Dinner over, we repair to the sitting room, where on a pretty stand rests an aquarium, a circular glass vessel about fifteen inches in diameter.

In the centre a grotto, formed of stalactites, sustains at the water's edge a mossy island, on which lizards recline at will, and the small ones do so most of the time, as they fear the rapacious maw of of the ever-wakeful fish. Plants, some growing entirely below the surface of the water, and some rising gracefully above it, serve the double purpose of sustaining life within, and adding grace and beauty to the scene.

With these few words we introduce to you the home of our finny pets.

At the present writing they consist of silver, gold, sun, rock and cat fish, all caught by their possessor, excepting the rock-fish, which succumbed to a hook baited with silver.

A sharp whistle brings them to the side of the aquarium in eager expectancy of a good dinner.

Imagine them, in all their brilliancy of color, the gold fish with his red and golden sides glittering in the sunlight with every movement of his body; the little silver fish not so brilliant, but still beautiful, as the ever changing light glances from their lustrous coat of scales; and, before all for beauty, the sun fish, with his crimson-spotted gills, the color and beauty of the rainbow reflected from his lustrous body.

We feed our fish twice a week. A few crumbs of cracker, flies and shreds of meat suffice. Our little friends are growing impatient and seem to be calling for dinner. A crumb of cracker thrown in produces a grand rush from all sides. The sun fish retires, as they prefer a more dainty food, and the gold fish gobbles up the morsel—Napoleon he has been named for his propensity for gobbling up anything that lay around loose. A larger shower of crumbs sets all in motion. See them now, nibbling and pushing at the food, some seizing it from the mouth of a more fortunate neighbor, and then a race around the pond to recapture the prize; some standing on their heads and nosing among the pebbles for their mouths, separating whatever of food it contains and giving forth the residue in a little cloud Here come the rock-fish! We must not forget them; they are new to us yet, and we hardly feel that we have made their acquaintance—but here they come, swimming like a graceful log, long and narrow, with a full supply of fins, and rounded tail quite unlike their neighbors, who dine and all rejoice in the conventional fish tail. When at rest, and with only a portion of their heads visible behind the central rock work, they look like snakes. They keep mostly on the bottom, and as they land so they lie for quiet a while; if head down, all right. Do not fancy they always sluggish, for they can dart through our pond swifter than any of the rest.

A few shreds of meat thrown in create quite a flutter, and our sun fish are not slow to secure the lion's share; friend Snap seems fully alive. Snap is the smaller and most brilliantly marked of the two sun fish, and considers he has a special right to a certain side of the pond, leaving the corpulent Nap to himself, either on the ground that his size alone protects him, or that friend Nap, like his namesake, will some day light upon a young antagonist that will quickly bring him to grief, though he now aspires to rule the lake. How the small fry scatter when he makes at them with his little mouth open, ready to take a bit from their silvery sides.

Snap loves meat, and more than all loves flies, and having devoured all he can lay teeth upon, and almost even his own mate to remote quarters, he is returning through the central grotto, and even now stands at his self appointed place, and seems to say "ready for more dinner."

We take a fly by the wings so as to expose it to his view, and before we get it to the surface of the water he seems to say, "I know what's coming," and if fish chuckle he does, for his little sides quiver with emotion as he prepares to seize the delicate morsel. We hold the fly about half an inch above the water; scarce has it come to rest, when the sharp snap of his little jaws tells us it is securely caught, and the merry twinkle of his little eye says, "ready for still another."—*H., in The Moravian.*

A Wag Discourses of Queen Elizabeth.

Here is the latest outbreak of eccentric humor:

Queen Elizabeth is dead. It doesn't make any matter how we got the information. This is none of our fight—this quarrel between the Associated Press and its rival. We've received the news, and that's enough. She died two hundred and sixty-eight years ago the twenty-fourth of last month She survived until the vital spark had fled, and then she saw it was of no use resisting the inscrutable decree of fate, and so her unfettered soul took its flight into the mysterious void, and settled down in that bourne from which no traveler returns unless he has a mission to jerk chairs around and rap on tables for the benefit of mediums and other long-haired, wild-eyed lunatics.

Queen Elizabeth was a virgin—a ver gin' on seventy; and yet the fire gleamed as brightly as ever in her cream colored eye, and the delicate sheen of her finely tinted maroon nose contrasted as forcibly as in her youth with the alabaster of her brow, and the plugs in her teeth were just as valuable as when gold was at 156. She had no small vices. She did not smoke, or chew, or belong to the society for promotion of cruelty to animals. And when she swore, she never descended to the vulgarity of Horace Greeley—Queen Elizabeth did not. When she did profanity, she gave it with a finish, an elegance, a delicate airy grace, and infused into it a luxurious abandon, and rounded it off carefully at the corners, and dressed it up with well selected poetical adjectives, so that it sounded like a strain from some sweet singer, like some sweet singer straining himself, in fact. And she had red hair.

Her chignon was burglar proof. And often, in the dim twilight of evening, when the sun had sunk to rest, when the Western sky was filled with tender radiance and lambent light, and the bulbul wooed the rose in the back yard, she would play a few notes upon her harpsichord or write a Latin hymn or an essay upon the Harrison boiler. She was supposed to be the author of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and "Beatiful Snow," and "Five o'Clock in the Morning." But nevertheless she was a very estimable woman, and with all her faults we love her still—better, indeed, than if she were still fooling around.

Queen Elizabeth was not proud. She always insisted upon cleaning her own teeth, even if she was a queen; and she always did it once a week, every Sunday morning, with her own tooth brush. What a lesson does it teach to those that are haughty and vain, and belong to the bon ton! She never forgot that she was mere perishable dust, and that the sheep and the silkworm wore her fine clothes long before she got them. She read every Sunday School book that taught these facts, and she once trod on Sir Walter Raleigh's cloak to remind him of them because he was so set up with his new cassimeres. She said upon her death bed that Lydia Thompson need not learn this lesson, because it had no moral for those who browsed round in Nature's simple garb.

Queen Elizabeth was not sorry to die. She foresaw that George F. Train was coming to England, and she said to her physicians that she would prefer the enduring peace of the cold and silent grave to three weeks of George and the Alabama claims controversy and the Schleswig Holstein question all at the same time. Her last words were, "kill Horace Greeley before he has a chance to write 'What I Know About Farming.'" There was not a dry eye in that second story front window. Everybody was thinking how impossible it was to fulfill her dying request, and to escape so much misery.

But she has now gone; she has left us; we shall see her no more. Perhaps it is for the best. She was a vigorous woman, and if she had lived she might have come to America, and we might have given her offence, and she might have pranced around here and flogged us like the very nation. For she was a woman who followed closely in all the prevailing fashions. And so we are glad she is dead, and has four tons of marble planted on her to hold her down.

Rest in peace, old girl! Rest in pieces!

Music Hath Charms.

In Peterboro, N. H., on town meeting day, the cornet band regaled the voters with some excellent playing as they marched up to the polls. The idea is a good one. Music at the polls, says the Nashua *Telegraph*, will pave the way for that state of things when everybody, dressed in their Sunday best, will make election day the best holiday in the year, and the men and women will assemble in fair halls and listen, as they drop their ballots into the box, to "Hail Columbia," the "Marseillaise," or some sweet Nilsson. Under such a state of affairs, we reckon that unpopular and undeserving candidates will stand a poor chance for election.

WHAT BURNS OFFERS THE PUBLIC.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., corner Penn and Sixth streets, has one of the most complete drug and perfumery stores in the two cities, and his stock is always fresh and serviceable. He has now in store a full supply of St. Louis Michigan water, Hathom Congress Water, and High Rock Congress Water, together with a superior assortment of fine toilet articles and perfumery in great variety. He has also a very desirable stock of English and Scotch ales and pure liquors for medicinal purposes. Crown Jewels and Golden Drops are only sold by Burns & Co., corner Penn and Sixth streets.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition, and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the med cine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

SELLERS' Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Tumors, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles returned.

Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
17HS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.

Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire grate. It is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other stove.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no dust or ashes escaping into the room—and, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is completely consumed, leaving no residuum but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set up in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del3

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices
AT
WILLIAM
At 1 87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $8 50, Japanese Silk Robes.
At 75c., Japanese Silks.
At $1 25, Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1 50, Gros Grain Black Silks, extra wide.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins.
At 18½c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
At 25c., Black and Colored Corded Poplins, spring colors.
At 33 and 37½c., Alpaca Plaids, extra wide.
At 25c., Japanese Cloths for Suits.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c., the best kes of Calicos.
At 12½c., yard-wide Sheeting, extra good.
At 50c., 10-4 White Twilled Sheeting.

New Silks! New Silks!

New Spring Dress Goods.
New Cassimeres and Jeans.
Fine 5-eaten Ginghams.
Percales and Chintzes.
White P. K.'s, Nainsooks, &c.
Housekeeping Dry Goods of all kinds.

☞ Will open on TUESDAY, 28th, a large lot of NEW SPRING DELAINES at 12½c a yard.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm and New Goods!
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
BATES & BELL)
No. 21 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have now opened their Spring Stock, consisting of the most celebrated merican, English and French makes of Fabrics, in

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,

Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,

At the Lowest Market Prices.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Building,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
The Place to Buy
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FULL LINE OF THE
"STAR SHIRT,"
Open Back, Eyelet Holes in Bosom, narrow and wide plait.
THE "TRUE FIT,"
FRENCH BOSOM.
Colored French Duck "True Fit."
NECK DRESSINGS
Of all kinds, comprising Bows and Scarfs, in great variety of styles and colors.
The "Russian Braces and Silk Suspenders."
All new styles Paper Collars.
Linen Collars.
The Lothair, The Senate, The Dickens, The Von Beust, The Kensington, The Bishop.
Linen Cuffs.
Shirt Fronts for open back shirts.
British Half Hose at 25c. per dozen.
Spring and Summer Underwear.
The P. P. Jean and Linen Drawers.
Gauze and Gossamer Vests.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Satchels and Umbrellas.

CHOICE GOODS
IN
Every Department.
PRICES POPULAR.
HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores.
mh16

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints, which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors that in the system, which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
mh26-s36-TTHS-T WHOLESALE AGENTS.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR
RENEWER

RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.
Renews the brush, wiry hair to silken softness.
BEAUTIFUL HAIR DRESSING.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
mh25-STTH-T Wholesale Agents.

IF YOU WANT A SMALL COOKING RANGE, not high in price and economical on fuel, and warranted to operate well, get BISSELL & CO.'S SMALL IMPROVED RANGE—for its cost, it excels any small range extant.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

for New Goods,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
At $2.00,
SPRING SHAWLS,
A Great Bargain.

10c., Ladies' Cotton Hose.
12½c., Gents' Cotton Socks, heavy double heels
At 75c., Gents' Colored Kid Gloves.
At $1.25, Ladies' Real Kid Gloves—an extra bargain.
$1 00, Ladies' White Woven Skirts.
$1, Black and White Balmoral Skirts, worth $2.
75c., Ladies' Gored Skirts.
At 12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 3c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.

Infant's Embroidered Robes and Waists.
Embroidered and Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Lace and Linen Pointed Collars.
Ladies' Satchels, a job lot, very cheap.
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
☞ The stock is complete in every department, and by far the largest and most handsome I ever had the pleasure of offering.
WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Goods!
BATES & BELL)
H AVENUE,

ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French makes of

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,

Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,

Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue,

Have just received the largest and most complete stock of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
WARRANTED EQUAL TO

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1871.

Gold opened at 1 ... about noon sold down to 10½@¾, closing at the same prices. Loans from 1 to 2 per cent. Clearings $22,-657,000. Governments, dull all day, op ned about Saturday's prices and fell off ¼ per cent., closing at about the lowest prices reached during the day. Stocks opened very strong on everything excepting Ohio's, which were rather weak; Lake shore, North Western, Indiana Central & St. Paul were leading stocks, Lake Shore being very active, selling up to 102¾. Market closed steady at prices little off from the highest of the day. Money easy from 4 to 5 per cent. State securities dull with but little or no change in prices. Sterling exchange, 9¾. Coupons of '81, 115¾; 5-20's of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 111¼; do of '65, 111½; do new of '65, 110¾; do do of '67, 110⅝; do do of '68, 111¾; 10-40's, 108¼; currency 6's, none. Missouris, 92; Tennessees, old, 64¾; do new, 65¾; Virginias, new, 69; do old, 67¾; North Carolinas, old, 46¾; do new, 24¾.

Western Union Telegraph 57½; Quicksilver 15½; Mariposa 5½; preferred 9½; Adams Express 72; American 61; Wells Fargo 102; American 47¾; United States 47; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central 95 scrip 94½; Erie 20¾; preferred 42; Harlem 128; preferred 136; Reading 103; Michigan Central 122; Central and Pacific 113½; Northwest 87; preferred 90¼; Rock Island 101¾; New Jersey Central 103¾; St. Paul 84¾; preferred 80½; Wabash 57¾; preferred 78; Ft. Wayne 96; Terre Haute 29½; preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 120; preferred 119½; Ohio and Mississippi 47¾; C. C. & C. 87; Baltimore and Ohio 159; Lake Shore 102½; Illinois Central 134¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¼	U. P. R. R.	95½
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¼	Cen. Pacific	93¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacific	113½

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 27, 1871.

APPLES—The stock is pretty well reduced and good sound apples are better demand though not quotably higher. $4.00@4.50 per bbl —choice may be quoted at $5.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 75@80 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Is dull but without quotable change. Prime fresh roll may be quoted at 30 and choice at 32. Common and medium dull and the supply is accumulating.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

BRANS—$14@20 per hundred.

BROOM CORN—7@8½ cts.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm but unchanged: New York Goshen, 18½@19; Ohio Goshen, 17¾ @18 cts.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at $2.50 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is weak and lower in sympathy with the Gecline in crude; we now quote standard brands at 22—small lots at the usual advance.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3.00 @3¾, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CHEESE—RIES—Sales at $12@15 per bbl according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½; mixed, 11@12 and halves, 13@14. Apples, 6@7 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 12@13 cts.

EGGS—The demand is better and with a slight falling off in the receipts the stock is closer though prices are unchanged, 14@15. The change in the weather is calculated to stiffen the market somewhat.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—We can report a moderate local demand and continued light receipts. We continue to quote at $6.75@7 for good spring for extras; $7.25@7.50 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, 5c.

GRAIN—There is a continued fair demand for Wheat and with light receipts prices are maintained. $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white. Several car loads were sold last week, to go east, at $1.45, delivered free on board cars, which is the highest figure that we are cognizant of having been paid by the mills, and that is fully equal to $1.40 free on cars. Oats quiet but steady, in fair supply here but reported scarce in the country; we continue to quote at 55@56 for bulking and 57@58 sacking—small lots in store, 60. Corn in good demand, particularly for shelled, is better though prices are no higher, 70@72 on wharf and track, small sales at 75@77. Rye is less inquired for but the receipts continue light and the market at present is almost bare; we continue to quote at $1.05@1.06. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged, 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is devoid of anything new of important; demand fair and prices without change.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 68; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10¾@11; Demerara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 80c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 23c. Cassia, 20c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12@13c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $2.25 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $12@15.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@ 6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green for butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18. Dry green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 18@20. Dry flint and eastern at $1.75.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.70@ 1.75 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—We can report an improved demand but there is no change in prices; Middlings, $1.00@1.80; Brans, $1.10@1.20; Seconds, $1.30@1.50, that is in a jobbing way. Round lots, of course will not bring these prices.

ONIONS—Dull and drooping and the great bulk of the offerings are in bad condition.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.08@1.10, and Linseed at 95@96.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9@9½; Sugar Cured do, 10¾; Ribbed Sides, 11; Sugar Cured 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 15. Lard, 12¾ in tes and 13¾ in buckets and kegs. Country lard, 11@12c. Dried Beef, 19.

PEANUTS—8@9 cts.

POTATOES—Receipts fair but with a steady demand prices are maintained. $1.35@ 1.50 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Lake Shore Peach Blows. Prime Jersey Sweets, $5 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull and drooping in the west and while it is easier here, there is no quotable change in prices. $7.25@7.50. Timothy Seed is reported unchanged at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed is in demand and the receipts continue very meagre; may be quoted at $2.18@2.20.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 9; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 8¾; Dobbin's, 6¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8¾@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 27, 1871.

The oil market was again extremely dull to-day, and the advices from abroad do not indicate that there will be any immediate improvement. It seems to be the policy of operators on the creek to sustain the market, if possible, until after the close of the month so as to enable them to adjust their shipping statements to the best possible advantage, and but for this there is not much doubt but what Crude would be lower than it is. The advices from the east continue very discouraging. In New York refined is down to a point not before touched this year, and there, as here, there is little or nothing doing. In Philadelphia the situation is no better. In Cleveland the refining interest is fully as much depressed as it is here, and for the same reason.

REFINED.

Continues dull and neglected while prices are entirely nominal. March is nominal at 23¾@23¾, while futures are without quotable change.

CRUDE.

Spot and seller March is offering at ... with no buyers; it is probable ...

small lots could be sold at 10¾, but there are at present very few buyers above 10¾, and not very many even at that. $4.10 is reported as the ruling price on the lower creek for the same deliveries, but there, as here, there are very few buyers.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant O W 160, account Lockhart, F & Co; Peerless O W 222, account Duncan & Y; Sunbeam O W 154, account Wm Stewart; Citizens O W 92, account same; Citizens O W 213, account Duncan & Y; Forsyth Ref 480, account Duncan & Y; Forsyth Ref 480, account J B Barbour.....2,556 bbls.

Total.....

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Ralston & W, 325 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 200 bbls refined to W. Baldwin & Co., Phila.....325 bbls.

Total.....

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 107 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

J. Spear & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 100 bbls refined oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee 300 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Hannah, Stockdale & Co., 247 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. W Riter, 92 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 385 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bros. 416 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Total bbls shipped.....2,797.

[By P. and A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1 P. M.—Crude 13¼c; refined March, 23¾@23¾c; April 24c; May 24¾@24¾c; June and July 25¾c.

5:30 P. M.—March 23¾c; April 24c; May 24¾c; June 25¾c; July 25¾@25¾c; crude 13¾c. Sales of 4,000 bbls March at 23¾c. Market dull.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1 P. M.—Market dull and inactive. Crude nominally 14c; refined 23¾c. No sales.

3 P. M.—Market still remains dull; nominal figure for crude 14c. No sales. Refined we quote nominal at 23¾@24c; no bids above 23¾c.

OIL CITY, March 27, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.30; lower $4.10@4.15.

ROUSEVILLE, March 27.—12 M.—Market little better offering $4.15 freely.

TITUSVILLE March 27.—12 M.—Market firmer but not much doing. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $4.10 buyer sixty, seller fifteen. Weather blustery and cold.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 27—11 A. M.—Market quiet at $3.70.

TIDIOUTE, March 27, 11:10 A. M.—Market a little firmer with more inquiry at about $4.15.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and dull; $4 bid but nothing doing.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 27, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Hazlewood & B., Chicago	3 cars
M Varner, Chicago	1 car
L & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
S. Marks Bro., Chicago	3 cars
Rothenhils & Zeigler, Chicago	3 cars
Wh & Keyser, Chicago	2 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	1 car
J. W. Snee, Chicago	1 car
S. Kraus, Chicago	2 cars
C. Haas, Dayton	1¼ do
Trautman & Lobman, St. Louis	7 cars
J. Brown & Son, Cincinnati	4 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Wooster	2 cars
Needy & Bro., Newark	2 cars
Kalk, Heller	1 car
J. Herbst, Canton	1 car
W. Unger, Canton	1 car
W. Weaver	1 car
J. C. Farrell, Indianapolis	1 car
C. & P. prepaid	3 cars
L. J. Smith, Waterford	2 cars
J. W. Williamson, Enon	2 cars
Total	47 cars

CATTLE.

In addition to the 47 cars of western cattle there were about 2 loads from the adjacent country, making in all 49 loads or over 800 head; the average quality was fully up if not better than that of last week, while the number was considerably larger. With an improved demand, however, the market was active, which is evident from the fact that the supply was nearly all cleared by 11 o'clock, and that, too, at an advance of from ¼@¾ of a per pound. Of the 47 cars, on sale, 19 cars were from Chicago, " from St. Louis, 4 from Indiana, Ohio and Penna.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra butcher's stock sold at 7 @7¾. Some few fancy lots of bulls went as high, but the great proportion of the above grades were sold within the range of quotations. There was also a large number of stock bulls on sale, some of them of fine quality and in excellent condition, which is evident from the fact that they sold at 5¾ up to 6 cts.

Beyer & Keefer 45 head good to prime steers from Chicago, at 6½@7¾.

Ault & Kaufman 18 head Ohio steers to Beyer & Keefer, at 6@6.85.

J. W. Unger sold 2 fresh cows at $57.20 per head; 1 bull at 5½.

Emerick & Co. for John Herbst retailed 20 head steers, from Stark Co. Ohio, at an average of 6¾ cts.

Rothehilds & Zeigler report 51 head fair to prime from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

M. Kaufmann 18 head Washington Co steers at 6@6¾.

Sol. Lowenthal 18 head of mixed stock, including bulls and cows, at 4½@6.

M. Varner 19 head of Chicago stock, at 5½@ 7 cts.

S. Kraus 2 loads from Chicago, 18 head from Washington Co. sold, at 6¾@7¾.

S. Shamberg & Haas 21 head of prime to extra stuff from Washington Ohio, at 6½@ 6¾.

Snee & Chamberlain one load of prime western stock steers, held at 5½@5¾.

Jacob Needy 30 head of good to prime Ohio steers, at 6½@6 cts.

Greenwald & Kahn 70 head from Chicago and Ohio, at 6@7¾.

Trautman & Lobman report 113 head of mixed stock all from St. Louis, at from 5¾ down.

S. Marks & Bro. 63 head of fair to extra, at 6¾@7¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 3 loads of Chicago stock for Hyman, at 7@7¾; and about 30 head on private terms.

Carr & McAllister report 1 car load of small Ohio steers, at 6¾@6¾, from Columbiana Co.

Jas. Martin bought 2 oxen weighing 4,110, at 7 cts; 4 head oxen weighing 8,330 from Needy at 6¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 72 mixed stock, at 6 @6¾; sold some still fed bulls, at 6@6¾.

SHEEP.

The supply was remarkably small, about 300 head, and, as might be expected, they were all sold at full prices; $2.25 per head for scalawags up to 7 cts for the wooled sheep. One small lot of lambs, the first of the season, four months old, brought $5 per head.

Rothemandle & Finney 80 head extra Butler Co. stock at an average of 7 cts—average weight, 115 lbs.

L. C. McKeese retailed 100 head of fair to good Butler Co. sheep, averaging about 100 lbs, at 6@6¾.

A. Stakely sold 8 spring lambs, about four months old, at $3 per head.

J. W. Unger, 47 head of Ohio sheep, from Stark Co., at $4@5 per head.

James Skiles sold 19 head of Allegheny Co. sheep at $5.25@5.50 per head.

Hogs—Prime wanted and firm; Extra Family, $6.00; grain quiet, unchanged.—Provisions holders firmer; but demand light. Mess pork, $25.50c. Bacon 8@8¾c. Hams 12@13c; sugar cure hams, 11@12c, do plain 13c; packed; lard, 12c@13¼c. whisky in fair demand, 86c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 1c; amber Michigan $1.43; No. 1 Wabash $1.44 offered; No. 2 $1.43; rejected red $1.39½; No. 2 amber Indiana $1.40. Corn declined to 58¾c; yellow 60c. Oats steady; No. 1 57¾c; No. 2 56c; Michigan 56c; rejected 53c. Clover seed nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour dull and unsettled; Ohio and Indiana $7.25@7.55. Wheat dull and a shade lower; red western $1.56@1.58. Corn dull and lower; yellow 68@68c; mixed western 80c. Oats 60@66c. Mess Pork $21. Lard 12¾c. Petroleum and Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Flour dull, but holders firm; $5.85. Wheat steady; No 1 $1.28¾; No 2 $1.25. Oats dull and unsettled; No 2 54c. Corn steady; No 2 60c. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Hogs firm; $7.00@7.50. Provisions nominal.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—Cotton dull; low middling 12¾c. Bulk meats; shoulders 7¾; clear ribbed sides 10¾; packed bacon shoulders 8¾; clear sides 12c; hams 12c; sugar cured hams 16¾c. Lard 13c. Corn 67c. Oats 70c. Flour $4.50@5.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 white $1.53, amber $1.48. Corn 65c. Potatoes active 90c.

Cotton.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Cotton, demand light but held firm at 14½c; receipts 1,460 bales; shipments 5,780 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton quiet at 14@14¼c.

GALVESTON, March 27.—Cotton quiet at 14c.

MOBILE, March 27.—Cotton 14½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, March 27.—*Through*—214 pkgs sugar and rice, Dilworth, H & Co; 48 bbls cord, Kramer & C; 36 bbls starch, J Gaston; 9 bbls whiskey, Wm Benestock & Co; 4 bxs d goods, McElray, D & Co; 7 bxs mdse, McCandless, J & Co; 40 pkgs mdse, W J Steele; 29 pkgs groc's, Voigt & McGraw; 15 coils rope, Hay & Bro; 15 bxs pipe, Evans & Watson; 25 bbls shovels, Whittaker & P; 9 bdls bides, Lappe & Son; 2 bgs seed, Jas Craig.

Way—Bar iron, Union Iron Mills.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 27. —2 cars stone, Edgar Thomson Steel Co; 1 car H Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bxs butter, H Freese; 1 do do, 1 do do, J Auftenbide; 2 do do, 1 do do, G Wenderoth; 1 bbl do do, 1 do do, E Hazleton; 2 sks potatoes, Scott & Gisal; 15 sks oats, 2 do corn, J Hoffman; 1 car scrap iron, McKinney & Son; 1 pr cigars, R & A Jenkinson; 23 sks rags, J Harracks; 4 bdls, 1 bx coffee, B Flum; 1 bx eggs, Woods & Brown; 1 car metal, Brown & Co; 14 do grain, McHenry & Hood.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 27.—4 cars pig iron, Spang, C & Co; 2 do coal, H Knox & Son; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 200 sks do, Clark Wilson & Co; 7 pkgs twine, H Gerwig & Sons; 4 pkgs rags, lot cotton, J B Jones; 2 cars lime, J K Shinn; 19 bbls apples, F Owens; 8 do do, J Herbert; 101 bxs in feed, McCord & Rigby; 9 hides, A & J Groetzinger; 25 bdls shovels, Whittaker & P; 9 bdls hides, Lappe & Son; 2 bgs seed, Jas Craig.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, March 27.—35 sks oats, 7 do potatoes, 3 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 7 sks potatoes, A Dunn; 50 bbls whisky, F Ebert; 9 pkgs potatoes, G Salathes; 16 bgs oats, Chas Wilson & Co; 10 bxs potatoes, C E McQuisten; 4 do do, Vangorder & S; 1 car bark, Stuckrath & C; 1 car lumber, Reed Bros; 1 do do, J Hood; 1 car lumber, J S Morrison; 1 car bark, J Gallery; 1 do do, A & J Groetzinger.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ZANESVILLE PER JULIA No. 2, March 27.—320 bbls flour, 163 do eggs, 5 kgs lard, 4 hhds tob, Clarke & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 3 do beans, 20 do dry fruit, J J Parker; 1 bdl with 4 Oh Rs, 7 kgs lard, W H Graff & Co; 7 bbls eggs, J A Graff & Co; 1 do do, H Rea, jr; 6 pkgs do, 2 do mdse, W M Dearth; 15 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, H Panhorst; 60 bbls leather, 7 bbls grease, W Flaccus & Son; 3 bxs eggs, J N Lyon; 50 bbls flour, Shoenaker & Co; 1 bx eggs, M Strenz; 2 do do, Graff, B & Co; 54 sks potatoes, McBane & Anjer; 2 bbls eggs, 1 pkg butter, B J Shriver & Co; 20 do do, 2 do do, Wm Fossan & Co; 30 bales batting, J Cochran & Co; 5 tubs eggs, M McLaughlin; 40 chairs, Danner & Sons; 80 do do, Ortiefield & Son; 20 do do, Steenlein, R & Co; 5 cows, 3 bbls eggs, C Hartman; 275 qr bbls, A A Wormcastle; 70 sks corn, J & W Bringhurst; 28 bbls eggs, 12 do butter, 4 do bacon, 2 do lard,

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny Disorderlies.—Bridget Allcock and James Murdock came before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny yesterday and staid long enough to receive a sentence of thirty days in jail each, for disorderly conduct.

Personal.—Our young friend, Harry McGregor, for some time an attache of the Allegheny Postoffice Department, has left that service, and is now engaged with Mr. Henry Pratt, hatter, on Federal street, which is a loss to Uncle Sam and considerable of a gain to Mr. Pratt.

Distribution of Bread.—The poor of the city, will have distributed to them two-thousand loaves of bread, by Wm. Haslage & Co. at their New Store, No. 18 Diamond on this and to-morrow morning. Such generosity should be appreciated by those in whose interests the benefaction is provided.

Collision.—Yesterday morning as car No. 37, Manchester route, was coming down the grade on Federal street, the wheels commenced to grind on the track, and the horses were thus urged forward. The result was a collision with a wagon at the railroad crossing by which one of the horses was very badly injured.

Gas Explosion.—On Sunday morning a leak was found in a pipe which had been recently laid. Some persons were trying the burners to ascertain where the leak was, when an explosion resulted by which Samuel Watkins and Wm. Story were somewhat injured. A combustible also took place, in which, as well as occupants, were somewhat injured.

A Window Breaker.—Frank McLaughlin, when small had a mania for breaking things, on Saturday night last, he came home drunk, and went for the windows of the house where he lived and made himself exceedingly disagreeable. The man of the house made a complaint against him and in addition to a charge for disorderly conduct he will have to answer for damage done to his premises.

Not the Man.—It was James not Lawrence Sloan, who was arrested on the Suspension bridge on Friday last. The latter, is a very industrious and worthy young man, and we are sorry enough that the unaccountable mistake, his name has became mixed up in the affair. This correction would not be necessary for those who know him, as his character is far above a suspision of any kind.

Other Sinners.—Michael Roney made himself conspicuous and disagreeable on Saturday, in spite of the rain, by his deriding behaviour, insulting all passers-by with gross language and worse behaviour, until the police took him in hand. Thomas Carvin also imitated his predecessor in another part of the city, will have an opportunity of learning good behavior under the direction of the Work House authorities.

Violation of Revenue Law.—Yesterday morning a saloon keeper on Smithfield street, had a visit from the officers of the Internal Revenue law. He had the misfortune to have a half barrel of wine confiscated. It appears that information had come to headquarters that the saloon keeper had been using kegs and barrels more than once, without cancelling the revenue stamps thereon, as required by law. The wine was seized and its owner will have a hearing.

Railroad Casualty.—Yesterday morning Samuel McFarland, who is a brakeman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, had the misfortune to meet with an accident in the yard of the road near Boundary street. He was sitting on the front of the engine, but fell off, the engine passing over him, without hurting him, but the car caught by the tender and his leg so badly smashed that amputation will be necessary. He resides on Rebecca street, Allegheny, whether he was taken and attended by Dr. Hazlett.

Needs Attention.—There is a gas lamp recently erected on the side of the hill above Beaver street, Allegheny, which seems to be strangely neglected, as it is nominally been placed there for convenience, inasmuch when the attendant carries out by lighting, one evening it will also put it out burn out next, when darkness, generally for several successive evenings, takes the place of the former illumination. Attention to this matter would be considered as a favor by residents on the hill district.

Found Dead.—The body of an infant aged six weeks, the child of Mr. Wm. Wharton was found dead in bed this morning. The father and mother had retired with the child, the mother after attending to her early household affairs, about eight o'clock went to see the child, when she found it dead. Coroner West was duly notified, and held an inquest in the afternoon. Dr. Kearns was called in and pronounced that the child had died from congestion of the brain. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Too Anxious for their Sunday Bitters. Wm. May and John Campbell, were brought before the effects of their previous night's debauch, and feeling a strong inclination for the "hair of the dog that bites," being unable to find any saloon keeper so unmindful of law as to keep open on Sunday, took the liberty of "going" into Schmidt's saloon and demanding drinks. A officer was called, and they were put out. They then, indignant at their ejection, began a system of stone and brick throwing, which resulted in an arrest and in thirty days each at the Workhouse.

The Young Men's Christian Temperance Association, holding its meetings at the "Home," Duquesne Way, will be addressed at 7:30 o'clock to-night by Miss Matilda Hindman, whose lectures before the same society on previous occasions have given such great satisfaction. Considerable interest is now being manifested in our city with regard to the liquor traffic and the licensing system, and we have no doubt that the speaker will touch on these points to-night. There should be a crowded house. Free admission and collection. Ladies, for whom seats are reserved, invited, as well as the community generally.

Letters Retained for Postage, March 25th.
Bombright, A. M. Philadelphia, Pa. 3c
Hammond, D. Fredonia, N. Y. 3c
Veuzey Mrs. A. M. Fairmont, Pa.
Bustard Wm. A. Steubenville, Ohio. 3.
Johnston & Co. Philadelphia, Pa. 3.
Silley & Co. M. Columbus, Ohio. 6.
Mathews Mrs. Amanda K. Phila. Pa. 3.
McIlroy Mr. Mary, N. Y. 3.
Place Chas. T. Providence, R. I.
Robbins & Appleton, New York, 3.
Smith Mrs. Harriet, Binghamton, N. Y. 3.
Smith Mrs. E. J. New York. 3.
Niles Mrs. Eliza, Philadelphia, Pa. 3.
March 28th.

Morris & Co., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street general agents for the *Abline* Magazine, in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia begin to-day to canvass their district. Each subscriber besides receiving the *Abline*, which is without doubt the most beautiful periodical in typography and wood engravings produced in America, is entitled to a copy of the favorite *chromo* of the Ducklings. The Ducklings. The work is a true art journal is a capital magazine of general literature, always containing original articles of worth and general interest; the April number, for instance, contains a new autobiography by Mark Twain, a racy production by Josiah Quincy, Bonnard and Stable by Harriet Prescott Spofford and other matters. Not the least attractive features each month is the comic cartoon on the cover, by Beard the famous artists. In. Held for a hearing.

Mortuary Report.

The following are the deaths for the week ending March 26th, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, Health Physician:

Accident, 1; accident by burn, 1; bronchitis, 1; consumption, 2; convulsions, 3; debility, 1; disease of the heart, 2; diphtheria, 2; dropsy, 1; scarlet fever, 1; hernia, 1; inflammation of the brain and mening, 1; inflammation of the stomach, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; measles, 2; old age, 2; still births, 5. Under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 2, 3; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 2; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 1; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 2. Males, 15; females, 16; white, 30; colored, 1; total, 31.

Before Alderman Irwin.

Yesterday Michael Geyer was brought before Alderman Irwin, of Allegheny, and fined $50 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday. The money was paid over immediately to the Directors of the Poor.

George Hughes, made a statement to the effect that he had purchased and paid for a lot of iron from Joseph Redman; that while he was gone to fetch a wagon to haul it away, Redman sold the iron to another man, for a higher price and then wanted him to refund his (Hughes') money. He embodied his statement in an information for larceny upon which a warrant was issued.

McKeesport Fire.

The residence of Mr. James O'Neil at McKeesport had a narrow escape from being burnt down on Sunday evening. The family had been to church, and after their return Mr. O'Neil sent his little son up stairs to a wardrobe to get a pair of clothes. The boy appears to have entered them the light which he carried communicated to some clothing. This was not discovered, however, and the wardrobe was closed. About an hour afterward the members of the family were alarmed by the dense smoke which filled the house, and on entering the room where the boy had been they found that the wardrobe was on fire, and that the flames had communicated to some articles in the room. After considerable trouble the fire was extinguished, but not until the contents of the wardrobe had almost entirely destroyed. Mr. O'Neil, while attempting to subdue the flames, had his hands burned severely. The loss will be comparatively small.

Sacred Concert.

The Choir of the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church will give a grand Sacred Concert in the Bellefield Church, Oakland, this evening, for the benefit of the Bellefield Union Sabbath School. There are few in these cities who do not know Mr. Alexander Reinhart, the leader of the choir, as one of the most accomplished vocalists we have. He can conduct a train or a concert as well as any one we know. He is master of the situation in either capacity. The music will be excellent. But the object is good. We should be pre-prepossessed to the benefit of the Bellefield Union Sabbath School, which, with an excellent corps of teachers and under able management, is now in a flourishing condition, and doing a good work in the moral training of the young. The concert and the object are a double attraction, and we hope there will be a crowded house to-night. Tickets of admission, which can be obtained at the door, only fifty cents each. Let the concert be well patronized and the good cause encouraged.

A Faithless Partner.

An information was made before Alderman McMasters yesterday by Thomas Smith, charging Charles O'Brien with larceny. It appears from the allegation of the prosecutor that he and the defendant had bought a horse and cart in partnership, and that they were to do general hauling and divide the profits equally between them. Instead, however, of so doing the defendant, it is alleged by Smith, was coming to the firm and appropriated it his own use and benefit, and in addition made away with about eighty dollars worth of property belonging to the firm. Held for a hearing.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Twenty-first Ward Market—Commercial Travelers Discussed—Monthly Reports—Old Business Finished Up—The Fire Commissioner's Annual Statement—Interesting to the Gas Company —Various Improvements Suggested.

The City Councils held a regular semi-monthly meeting at their Chambers, City Buildings, yesterday, Monday, March 27, 1871.

Select Branch.

A. H. Gross.....President.
E. S. Morrow.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at 2:15 o'clock by the President.

On the roll being called by the Clerk, the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Abl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Donnelly, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Herron, Hoch, Jeremy, Jr., P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Laufman, Liddell, Asdale, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, McCarthy, McCune, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, Neely, Rafferty, Schmidt, Seully, Seely, Shipton, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McCUNE presented a remonstrance against an iron clad on Seventh street, Fourth ward. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. RAFFERTY presented a remonstrance from the property holders on the east side of Grant street against the construction of a sewer on Virgin alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. KEHEW presented the petition of C. W. Lewis for the payment of his claim for grading and paving Try street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. LAUFMAN presented a petition for stone crossing on Penn avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, a petition for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Railroad and Twenty-fourth streets. Referred to the Committee on Gas.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented a petition for the opening of Ridge street from Ledlie to Miner streets. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. RAFFERTY presented a petition relative to the Pittsburgh & East Liberty Passenger Railway track on Ross street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was read three times and passed:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare a supplement to the Act of Assembly for opening of streets, &c., and authorizing the cost and expenses of erecting bridges to be assessed upon property thereby benefitted.

Mr. LLOYD offered an ordinance relative to the Paid Fire Department. Read twice.

Mr. BURGWIN moved that it be printed in the official papers. Carried.

Mr. Z. WAINWRIGHT presented a petition asking for water pipes on Hatfield street. Referred to Water Committee.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. AIKEN presented the following resolution, which was read three times, and finally passed:

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils do hereby tender to Messrs. Statapher, Moorhead and Berry a vote of thanks for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned them as Water Commissioners.

Resolved, That the Presidents of Select and Common Councils together forward to each member of the water commission a copy of the above resolution.

Mr. THOMPSON, an ordinance in relation to vehicle license. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. EDWARDS, petition from James Hutchinson, asking for re-survey and change of Forbes street through the Wilkins estate. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. MURRAY presented several petitions for reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

A resolution authorizing the payment of the bill of S. McKee for $25.69. In C. C. March 13, 1871, read three times and passed. In C. C. March 27. Select Council concurred in action of C. C.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD MARKET HOUSE.

An act incorporating the Twenty-first ward market association. Passed in C. C., March 13th.

Mr. RAFFERTY called for the reading of the act providing for the incorporation of the Twenty-first Ward Market Association, which was reported among the unfinished business of the Common Council.

The proposed bill was read whereupon Mr. Aiken objected to its passage inasmuch as the Market Committee were about to report on a similar subject. He was not opposed to the provisions of the bill but thought it could not suffer from postponement.

Mr. BURGWIN was in favor of the idea of building the market houses by private enterprise, but yet the bill should be well considered before its final passage. There were features about which should be more thoroughly understood.

Mr. ISAAC JONES said that there should be no good reason for delay in action. The bill provided that after the investors had received a return of their original investments, with the stipulated interest thereon, the property shall pass into the city corporate. In this view regarding the site, he stated that through a connection with a certain bank he had learned that there was a mortgage on a portion of property in the Twenty-first ward, which the bank promised to cancel for the property holder upon the implied pledge that he should gratuitously donate it to the city for a market house site.

Mr. LITTELL thought the city was called upon to invest too much of its money in new market houses, and was putting out too many bonds to the injury of interest on existing debts. The Market Committee has thoroughly investigated the provisions of the bill, and were of opinion that the new market house should be built by private enterprise, especially as such a magnificent offer had been made by the projectors. If the city should not reject the ground which was offered to it free, and the market buildings would be erected at private cost, and soon come into the possession of the city at no cost whatever.

Mr. McCUNE also thought it was the duty of Councils to rapidly inquire into all pertaining to the bill, and to act without haste in its disposition. There was no need for precipitancy of action, and Councils should wait for the forthcoming report from the Market Committee before finally adopting the bill.

Mr. EDWARDS and others spoke in favor of the bill, after which the motion to postpone action upon it was lost, and the bill was placed on its third reading, and finally passed.

An ordinance passed in C. C. authorizing the widening of Forty-second street, S. C. laid on table. C. C. ask Committee of Conference and appoint Messrs. J. H. Jones, E. Jones and R. H. Smith. S. C. concur and appoint Messrs. Kehew and Morrow.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Forty-second street. Same action.

A plan for the change of location of Roup street, in lu. H. Forster plan, in C. C. March 13, 1871, approved. S. C. concur in action of C. C.

Report of viewers on Marion street sewer, in C. C. approved Feb. 27th. March 13th in S. C. laid over. March 27th in S. C. approved.

Proposed change of line on Penn avenue, in C. C. March 13th approved. S. C. March 27th, concur in action of C. C.

Report of Viewers on opening of Penn avenue, in C. C. approved. S. C. concur in action of C. C.

Report of Viewers on opening of Frankstown avenue, in C. C. approved.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. EDWARDS moved to concur. Carried.

An ordinance authorizing Caroline Warner to build frame addition to her kitchen. In C. C. March 13, 1871, read three times and passed. S. C. concur in the action of C. C.

Petition of citizens of the Twelfth Ward relative to privilege asked by Caroline Warner. In C. C. March 13, 1871; received and filed. S. C. concur in action of C. C.

An ordinance opening Forbes street from Shady Lane to Park avenue. In C. C. March 13, 1871; read three times and passed. S. C. concur in action of C. C.

Petition for opening Forbes street from Shady Lane to Park avenue. In C. C. March 13, 1871; received and filed. S. C. concur.

Report of the Committee on Consolidation of South Side Boroughs. In C. C. March 13, 1871; received and filed. S. C. concur.

Petition for wooden partition in warehouse on First street, between Wood and Smithfield. In C. C. March 13, 1871; received and filed. S. C. concur in action of C. C.

An ordinance for wooden partitions in warehouses on First street, in C. C. March 13, 1871, read three times and passed. S. C. concur in action of C. C.

An ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Hatfield street from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets. In C. C. March 13, 1871, read three times and passed. S. C. concur.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Whitesides alley from Fulton to Green streets. In C. C. March 13th, read three times and passed. S. C. concur in action of C. C.

An ordinance changing the name of part of Howden alley to Finley alley. In C. C. March 13th, read three times and passed S. C. Concurred.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving and curbing of North Street, from 40th. to 44th. Street In C. C. March 13th. read three times and passed S. C. Concurred.

An ordinance appealing part of an ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of 21st. Street, from Mulberry Alley to the Allegheny River. In C. C. March 13th. read three times and passed. S. C. Concurred.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Cedar Alley between Main and Valley Streets. In C. C. March 13th. read three times and passed S. C. Concurred.

An ordinance authorizing the grading paveing and curbing of 27th. Street from Penn Avenue to Railroad Street. In C. C. March 13th. 1871, read three times and passed. S. C. Concurred.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of a fifteen inch pipe Sewer, on Mulberry Alley, between 11th. and 12th. Streets. In C. C. March 13th. read three times and passed. S. C. Concurred.

Report of Street Committee for month of February, 1871. In C. C., March 13th, received and filed. S. C. concur.

Report of Survey Committee. In C. C., March 13th, received and filed. S. C. concur.

Accounts of Viewers on street openings, with resolution for payment. In C. C., March 13th, accepted and resolution read three times and passed. S. C. concur.

Report of Printing Committee. In C. C., March 13th, received and accepted. S. C. concurred.

Report of Monongahela Wharf Committee for month of February, 1871. In C. C., March 13th, received and filed. S. C. concur.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS S. C.

An ordinance authorizing grading, paving and curbing of High street came up for second reading.

Mr. ISAAC JONES moved to lay over for the present. Carried.

An ordinance providing for making connections with gas and water mains. Read three times and passed.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

An ordinance providing for the sale of goods by sample; in S. C., March 13, 1871, read twice.

The ordinance imposing a license tax on commercial travelers who enter the city and peddle their wares was next taken up and elicited quite an animated debate.

Mr. BURGWIN was of the opinion that the matter was one of too great importance to be disposed of so hastily without due judgment. It was a subject of much interest to merchants, dealers and manufacturers, and their views should be sought after before definite action was taken. He would, therefore, move that the whole subject be referred to a committee of seven members from the Select and three from the Common branch of Councils.

Mr. E. P. JONES thought such reference the most satisfactory way of dealing with the questions involved. He had heard a variety of opinions expressed for and against the ordinance.

Mr. LAUFMAN spoke earnestly in favor of the ordinance. It is a notorious fact that the trade interests of our merchants and manufacturers suffer greatly from the agents of houses from abroad, who come hither with, not even a satchel, carrying their samples in their pocke's and hawking them around as common peddlers. Knowing the feeling of business men on the subject, he was willing to trust the ordinance to a special committee, and would vote for such reference.

After further debate, the ordinance was referred to a special committee, on which Messrs. Laufman and Burgwin were appointed from Select Council by the chair.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. S. J. WAINWRIGHT presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on city property be hereby authorized to have the fence around what is known as the Lawrenceville village grave yard be repaired forthwith. Read three times and passed.

REPORT OF WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. LLOYD from the water committee presented the following report for the month of February.

To the SELECT AND COMMON COUNCIL *Gentlemen*.—The Water Committee report the expenses of the water department for the month of February 1871, amounting to the sum of Forty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven 85-100 dollars.

Current expenses.....$ 5,340 97
Penn street extension.....37,354 15
Water Commission.....1,162 70

Total.....$43,857 83

MAPS ORDERED.

Mr. LLOYD presented an elaborately drawn map showing the plan of the water works, connections, &c., and offered a resolution providing for the lithographing of 250 copies of same. He stated that the map would prove of great value as it had been prepared with much care by the engineers of the Water Commission.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was finally adopted.

Mr. MURDOCH, from Committee on Wooden Buildings, reported an ordinance authorizing the erection of certain iron clads. Read three times and passed.

REPORT OF GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Committee on Gas Lighting, presented a report recommending the erection of lamps at the following places:

One on the south side of Butler, between 43d and 44th streets.

One on the corner of Willow street and Snowden alley.

Two on Seventeenth street, one corner of Mulberry alley and one corner of Pike street.

Twenty-five on Penn avenue between Pearl street and Butler street.

Mr. SHIPTON stated that the above report was that of a majority of his committee, a majority not having been present at the last meeting.

Mr. ISAAC JONES moved that it be referred back to the Committee on Gas Lighting.

The chair stated that as it was not in reality a report of the Committee no action could be taken.

Mr. E. P. JONES, from the Road Committee, presented the following report:

To Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Roads respectfully report the following business, viz:

Ordinance opening Frankstown avenue from Penn avenue to Louden streets.

Ordinance opening Highland avenue from Penn avenue to Hatfield street.

The contract for the construction of culverts under the road bed of Anderson and Wilkins avenues was awarded to John Kendler, the towest bidder, at $5.30 per perch for rubble work; $2.60 per perch for dry masonry; $2.40 for riprap laying.

Mr. E. P. JONES offered an ordinance authorizing the opening of Frankstown avenue. Read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the opening of Craig street from Fifth to Centre avenues. Read three times and passed.

STREETS IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Also the following:

WHEREAS, A very large number of new buildings are now being erected in the Sixteenth ward during the coming summer, many of which are of the most substantial and costly character, and the construction of which has been delayed for considerable time with the hope that grades might be established for the streets upon which they are to be built; therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized to establish the grades of all streets in the said Sixteenth ward, and that the said Sixteenth ward, and report the same for the adoption of these Councils, at as early a day as possible.

Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. SMITH, petition for water pipes on Pearl street, Sixteenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for water pipe on Laurel avenue, Sixteenth ward. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, petition for water pipe on Cedar street, Sixteenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. SCOTT, petition for water pipes on Main street, Sixteenth ward. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. BROWN, petition for grading and paving Bates alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for water pipes on Penn avenue, between Hatfield and Forty-ninth streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. WATSON, petition for grading and curbing of Union alley between Penn avenue and Thirty-eighth street. Fifteenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for the grading and paving of Fifty-ninth street, between Butler street and Penn avenue, Fifteenth Ward. Referred to Street Committee.

FOR THE GAS COMPANY.

Mr. WATSON, the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three (two from Common and one from Select Council) be appointed to confer with the Pittsburgh Gas Company inreference to making connections with the gas pipes on Penn avenue, forty feet before the laying of the wood pavement upon said avenue.

Read three times and passed, and Messrs. Watson and Arthurs appointed from Common Council.

Mr. SMITH, petition of Matthias Steinhauser for exoneration of business tax in the Sixteenth Ward. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act